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*September 6th, 1853.*

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

A communication was presented from Dr. M. C. Read, of Hudson, Ohio, entitled "Notes on the Birds of Northern Ohio," which was referred to Mr. Cassin, Dr. Wilson, and Dr. Leidy.

Major Le Conte presented a paper intended for publication, describing a new species of *Pacane Nut*; which was referred to Dr. Zantzinger, Dr. Bridges, and Mr. Durand.

A communication was read from the American Philosophical Society, dated September 5th, 1853, acknowledging the receipt of No. 9, Vol. 6, of the Proceedings.

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*September 20th.*

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Major Le Conte read a letter from Mr. J. Barnard Davis, dated Shelton, Staffordshire, England, August 20th, 1853, relative to the proposed issue by subscription of a new work, "*Crania Britannica*."

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Trustees of the New York State Library, dated September 16th, 1853, acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings, No. 9, Vol. 6.

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*September 27th.*

The President, MR. ORD, in the Chair.

The Committee on Mr. Read's communication on the Birds of Northern Ohio, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

*Catalogue of the Birds of Northern Ohio.*

By M. C. READ, of Hudson, Ohio.

1. *FALCO COLUMBARIUS*, Linn.  
Frequently seen in autumn and the early part of winter, though not very abundant.
2. *FALCO SPARVERIUS*, Linn.  
Very common from early spring to late in the fall.
3. *FALCO PEREGRINUS*, Gmel.  
Rarely seen.
4. *FALCO COOPERII*, Bonap.  
Rarely seen.
5. *FALCO FUSCUS*, Gmel.  
Common.
6. *FALCO FURCATUS*, Linn.  
Occasionally visits the southern counties of the Reserve.
7. *FALCO HYEMALIS*, Wil.  
Abundant during the whole year.

8. *FALCO BOREALIS*, Gmel.

Also abundant.

9. *FALCO PENNSYLVANICUS*, Wil.

Frequently seen.

10. *FALCO LINEATUS*, Wilson.

Common through the summer.

11. *FALCO CHRYSÆTOS*, Linn.

Is often seen on the lake shore, and it is said that a pair have nested for several years in a high tree on a woody point of the shore near Sandusky Bay. The Rev. Samuel Wright, of Toledo, now deceased, wrote me in the winter of 1852 that he then had a young bird of this species, which was quite tame and a very interesting pet. It fully answered the description of the "ring-tailed eagle." After the death of Mr. Wright it was promised to the writer, but escaping from confinement, though accustomed to obey promptly the voice of its old master, it could not be recaptured, and at the last accounts was still lingering about the neighborhood of the city.

12. *FALCO WASHINGTONII*, Aud.

I am also indebted to Mr. Wright for my only knowledge of this bird as a resident of northern Ohio. The following is extracted from one of his letters. "I have recently obtained a fine specimen of the Washington eagle, which differs from the description of Nuttall and Audubon in several respects, the most striking of which is the color of the cere, which in my specimen is *black*. Length three feet, alar extent seven feet, weight ten pounds, spread of the foot six inches." The specimen was obtained near Toledo.

13. *FALCO LEUCOCEPHALUS*, Linn.

Is not uncommon. Observed a pair during the last spring in Trumbull county.

14. *CATHARTES AURA*, Linn.

Still frequently seen, though by no means as common as it was a few years ago.

15. *STRIX NYCTEA*, Linn.

Is seen every season during the coldest part of the winter.

16. *STRIX NÆVIA*, Gmel.

Have obtained two or three specimens.

17. *STRIX ASIO*, Linn.

More abundant than the preceding, though sometimes confounded with it. I think it a distinct species.

18. *STRIX VIRGINIANA*, Gmel.

Very abundant.

19. *STRIX BRACHYOTUS*, Linn.

Occasionally seen in small flocks in midwinter.

20. *STRIX NEBULOSA*, Linn.

Abundant.

21. *STRIX ACADICA*, Gmel.

More abundant than the red or mottled.

22. *STURNELLA LUDOVICIANA*, Linn.

Very abundant.

23. *ICTERUS BALTIMORE*, Linn.

Common.

24. *ICTERUS SPURIUS*, Gmel.

Not as abundant as the preceding.

25. *ICTERUS PHENICEUS*, Linn.

Very abundant.

26. *ICTERUS PECORIS*, Temm.

Has increased rapidly of late and is now common. Can scarcely take a walk during the middle of the summer without observing some foster mother in charge of a young bird of this species. To the list of its nurses I can add the common snow bird, the scarlet tanager, and the chestnut-sided warbler.

27. *ICTERUS AGRIENNIS*, Bon.

Very abundant.

28. *QUISCALUS VERSICOLOR*, Vieill.

Very abundant.

29. *QUISCALUS FERRUGINEUS*, Lath.

Seen in small numbers, in company with other species, in the spring, and in small flocks in the latter part of the summer and early in the fall.

30. *CORVUS CORAX*, Linn.

Frequently seen, though not as abundant as formerly.

31. *CORVUS CORONE*, Linn.

Very abundant.

32. *GARRULUS CRISTATUS*, Aud.

Abundant throughout the year.

33. *PARUS BICOLOR*, Linn.

Common throughout the year.

34. *PARUS ATRICAPILLUS*, Linn.

Abundant.

35. *BOMBYCILLA GARRULA*, Vieill.

Visits us in small numbers every year.

36. *BOMBYCILLA CAROLINENSIS*, Bris.

Common. In default of their ordinary fare, I have noticed these birds feeding eagerly upon the *petals* of the apple blossoms:

37. *LANIUS SEPTENTRIONALIS*, Gm.

Rare.

38. *TYRANNUS INTREPIDUS*, Vieill.

Common.

39. *TYRANNUS CRINITUS*, Swains.

Often seen in thick woods on the borders of streams.

40. *TYRANNUS FUSCUS*, Nutt.

Very common.

41. *TYRANNUS VIRENS*, Nutt.

Frequently seen.

42. *TYRANNUS ACADICUS*, Nutt.

Very abundant.

43. *TYRANNUS TRAILLI*, Nutt.

Rare.

44. *SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA*, Swains.

In many localities the woods are full of them.

45. *SYLVANIA MITRATA*, Nutt.

Shot a single, well marked specimen in Richmond, Ashtabula co., May, 1850.

46. *SYLVANIA CERULEA*, Nutt.

Abundant.

47. *ICTERIA VIRIDIS*, Bon.

Nests here in limited numbers.

48. VIREO FLAVIFRONS, Vieill.  
Abundant through the summer.
49. VIREO NOVEBORACENSIS, Bon.  
Abundant through the summer.
50. VIREO GILVUS, Bon.  
VIREO OLIVACEUS, Bon.  
Abundant through the summer.
51. MIMUS POLYGLOTTUS, Boie.  
Rarely seen. Single pairs nest in particular localities nearly every season.
52. MIMUS RUFUS, Bon.  
Common.
53. MIMUS FELIVOX, Bon.  
Very abundant.
54. TURDUS MIGRATORIUS, Lin.  
Abundant in summer, and remains in small numbers through the year.
55. TURDUS MUSTELINUS, Gmel.  
Common.
56. TURDUS SOLITARIUS, Wilson.  
Not so common as the preceding, but frequently seen.
57. TURDUS WILSONII, Bon.  
Very abundant.
58. TURDUS NOVEBORACENSIS, Lath.  
Common.
59. TURDUS AUROCAPILLUS.  
Not abundant.
60. SYLVICOLA CORONATA, Swains.  
Abundant for a few days in the spring.
61. SYLVICOLA RUFICAPILLA, Bon.  
In smaller numbers in spring.
62. SYLVICOLA ÆSTIVA, Swains.  
Abundant throughout the summer.
63. SYLVICOLA MACULOSA, Swains.  
Abundant in spring; have also seen them in midsummer, apparently carrying food to their young.
64. SYLVICOLA PARDALINA.  
A transitory visitor, but not rare.
65. SYLVICOLA MARITIMA, Swains.  
Occasionally seen in the spring.
66. SYLVICOLA PENSILIS, Bon.  
Seen occasionally in summer, and *probably* nests here.
67. SYLVICOLA VIRENS, Swains.  
Visits us in company with the other warblers, a part remaining through the season.
68. SYLVICOLA BLACKBURNIÆ, Jard.  
Rare.
69. SYLVICOLA ICTEROCEPHALUS, Swains.  
Undoubtedly nests here in considerable numbers.
70. SYLVICOLA CASTANEA, Swains.  
Abundant in the spring, have noticed it as late as the last of June.

71. *SYLVICOLA STRIATA*, Swains.  
A spring visitant, a few probably nest here.
72. *SYLVICOLA DISCOLOR*, Bon.  
Occasionally nests here.
73. *SYLVICOLA AMERICANA*, Aud.  
Common in the spring, a few spend the summer.
74. *SYLVICOLA CANADENSIS*.  
Have obtained many specimens, but in the spring only.
75. *SYLVICOLA FORMOSA*, Wil.  
Rare, but a summer resident.
76. *TRICHAS MARYLANDICA*, Bon.  
Very abundant.
77. *TRICHAS AGILIS*, Nutt.  
Described as a rare bird. In the summers of 1850 and 1851 it was one of the most common birds, in a dry field overgrown with brambles, in Andover, Ashtabula county. It doubtless nested there in large numbers.
78. *VERMIVORA PENNSYLVANICA*, Swains.  
Occasionally seen in the spring.
79. *VERMIVORA SOLITARIA*, Swains.  
Most frequently seen in the spring, at no time abundant.
80. *VERMIVORA CHRYSOPTERA*, Swains.  
Rarely seen in the spring.
81. *VERMIVORA PEREGRINA*, Bon.  
Rare.
82. *VERMIVORA RUBRICAPILLA*, Swains.  
The most-abundant of the Vermivoras.
83. *TROGLODYTES AEDON*, Vieill.  
Abundant.
84. *TROGLODYTES HYEMALIS*, Vieill.  
Mainly a winter resident, a few spend the summer.
85. *TROGLODYTES LUDOVICIANUS*, Bon.  
Occasionally seen.
86. *TROGLODYTES BREVIROSTRIS*, Nutt.  
Not abundant.
87. *TROGLODYTES PALUSTRIS*, Bon.  
Common.
88. *REGULUS CALENDULA*, Licht.  
Common. Have shot them in pairs in the middle of summer, one answering the description of the male, the other plainer and without the ruby crown.
89. *REGULUS TRICOLOR*, Aud.  
Common, and like the preceding remains in pairs throughout the summer.
90. *SIALIA WILSONII*, Swains.  
Common.
91. *ANTHUS LUDOVICIANUS*, Licht.  
A transient visitor. Rare.
92. *ALAUDA ALPESTRIS*, Linn.  
Occasionally seen on the lake shore in the spring and fall.
93. *EMBERIZA NIVALIS*, Linn.  
Appears suddenly in large flocks during long continued cold weather, sometimes remaining many weeks in the same neighborhood, and again only for a single day.

94. *TANAGRA RUBRA*, Linn.  
Common during the whole summer.
95. *TANAGRA ÆSTIVA*, Gmel.  
Not so abundant as above—not uncommon.
96. *FRINGILLA CYANEA*, Wil.  
Common in dry bushy fields.
97. *FRINGILLA LEUCOPHRYS*, Wil.  
Abundant for a few weeks in the spring.
98. *FRINGILLA PENNSYLVANICA*, Aud.  
As the preceding.
99. *FRINGILLA GRAMINEA*, Gmel.  
A common summer bird.
100. *FRINGILLA FASCIATA*, Gmel.  
A common summer bird.
101. *FRINGILLA CANADENSIS*, Lath.  
Abundant in the winter, a few remain the entire year and nest with us; have raised them from the nests.
102. *FRINGILLA SOCIALIS*, Wil.  
Very abundant.
103. *FRINGILLA JUNCORUM*, Nut.  
Common about the bushy borders of streams.
104. *FRINGILLA ILIACA*, Lath.  
Common in the spring and fall.
105. *FRINGILLA HYEMALIS*, Linn.  
Most abundant during the winter, yet common throughout the year.
106. *FRINGILLA PALUSTRIS*, Wil.  
Rather common.
107. *FRINGILLA TRISTIS*, Linn.  
Abundant.
108. *FRINGILLA LINARIA*, Linn.  
Abundant during extremely cold weather.
109. *FRINGILLA ERYTHROPHALMA*, Linn.  
Common.
110. *FRINGILLA PURPUREA*, Gmel.  
Stops a few days in the spring in large numbers. Have obtained a single specimen in Ashtabula county, in the month of August.
111. *CARDINALIS VIRGINIANUS*, Bon.  
Has become quite numerous, and remains during the entire year; have shot them in January, thermometer at 0°.
112. *COCCOTHAUSTES LUDOVICIANUS*, Nut.  
Nests in large numbers on the borders of streams, and in the neighborhood of cranberry marshes.
113. *CORYTHUS ENUCLEATOR*, Bon.  
Rare, though occasionally seen during most of the year.
114. *LOXIA CURVIROSTRA*, Linn.  
Occasionally visits us in winter.
115. *CONURUS CAROLINENSIS*, Bon.  
A few years ago a flock of these birds appeared in Tallmadge, Summit county, as I was informed by my friend Rev. Samuel Wright. Have myself never seen them in the Reserve.

116. *COCYZUS AMERICANUS*, Bon.  
Not uncommon.
117. *COCYZUS DOMINICUS*, Nut.  
Rather more abundant than the preceding.
118. *COLAPTES AURATUS*, Swains.  
Common.
119. *PICUS FLEATUS*, Linn.  
Still frequently seen, though not as abundant as heretofore.
120. *PICUS ERYTHROCEPHALUS*, Linn.  
One of the most common species.
121. *PICUS CAROLINUS*, Linn.  
A common resident of the forest, rarely seen in cultivated fields.
122. *PICUS VARIUS*, Wil.  
Not uncommon.
123. *PICUS VILLOSUS*, Linn.  
Very abundant.
124. *PICUS RUBRICAPILLUS*, Nut.  
Have obtained four or five well marked specimens only.
125. *PICUS PUBESCENS*, Bon.  
Very abundant.
126. *PICUS MEDIANUS*, Nutt. ?  
A small woodpecker answering to the description of this bird, as given in the later edition of Nuttall, is one of our most abundant species.
127. *SITTA CAROLINENSIS*, Bris.  
Very abundant.
128. *SITTA CANADENSIS*, Linn.  
Not so abundant as the preceding.
129. *CERTHIA AMERICANA*, Bon.  
A common bird at all seasons.
130. *MNIOTILTA VARIA*, Vieill.  
Rather common during the summer.
131. *TROCHILUS COLUBERIS*, Linn.  
Common.
132. *ALCEDO ALCYON*, Linn.  
Common.
133. *HIRUNDO PURPUREA*, Linn.  
A village resident, though not as abundant as heretofore.
134. *HIRUNDO RUF A*, Gmel.  
Abundant. Have noticed a few *albinos*.
135. *HIRUNDO FULVA*, Vieill.  
Prof. Kirtland first noticed the appearance of this bird in Northern Ohio, in 1838. They had then appeared in Columbiana county. They are now abundant, and in some townships almost every barn is lined under the eaves with their nests.
136. *HIRUNDO BICOLOR*, Vieill.  
Not very abundant, though by no means rare.
137. *HIRUNDO RIPARIA*, Linn.  
Abundant in favorable localities.
138. *CHAETURA PELASGIA*, Steph.  
Common.



139. *CAPRIMULGUS VOCIFERUS*, Bon.

Common upon our dry oak lands, rarely seen or heard elsewhere.

140. *CAPRIMULGUS VIRGINIANUS*, Briss.

Common.

141. *COLUMBA CAROLINENSIS*, Linn.

Common.

142. *COLUMBA MIGRATORIA*, Linn.

Two years ago last spring I noticed the pigeons in vast numbers, in the fields, feeding upon the dead grasshoppers, the remains of the countless horde which well nigh devoured "every green thing" during the preceding summer and fall.

143. *MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO*, Linn.

Still common.

144. *ORTYX VIRGINIANA*, Steph.

Abundant.

145. *TETRAO UMBELLUS*, Linn.

Common in particular localities of limited extent.

(To be continued.)

The Committee on Major Le Conte's description of a new Pacane Nut, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

*Description of a new species of the Păcâne Nut.*

By JOHN LE CONTE.

This species of *Hickorea*, which I found cultivated in Georgia, is a native of the State of Texas. The small altitude which it attains, the later period of its foliation, and the very different form of the nut, readily distinguish it from every other hitherto described. I have adopted Mr. Rafinesque's name, *Hickorea*, for the genus, in preference to Mr. Nuttall's *Carya*, on the ground of priority. Whatever may have been the errors or aberrations of Rafinesque, Nuttall was not justified in changing a name proposed by the former, years before any publication of his owl.

*HICKOREA TEXANA*.—Tree about ten feet high. Leaves 13 inches long, frequently rather over than under this measurement, composed of 6 or 7 pairs of leaflets, scarcely petiolated, with a terminal odd one on a rather long petiole; leaflets lanceolate acuminate, the lower ones more convex on the upper than the lower edge, dentate on the upper edge from about one third the distance from the base; the lower edge is always most entire, except a few small teeth near the point. The terminal leaflet is dentate on both edges, but not near the base; nut somewhat ovate, pointed at the upper extremity, less so at the lower, flattened, somewhat rough, and slightly angled; 1.4 inch long, 1 inch broad.



*H. OLIVÆFORMIS.*

*H. TEXANA.*

Differs from *H. olivæformis* or common Pacane nut, in being a much smaller tree, seldom being more than 10 or 12 feet high, whilst the other frequently reaches to 80 or 90 feet; in the smaller size of the leaves, which rarely exceed 14 inches in length, the leaflets being 4 or 5 inches long, whilst the *H. olivæformis* has the leaves from 19 to 20 inches long and the leaflets 7 inches; but most peculiarly in the shape of the nut; this, in our species, is ovate, flattened, although protuberant on the sides and rough; in the other very smooth, cylindrical, pointed at each end. The leaves of the *H. olivæformis* are fully formed before this species shows the least sign of foliation.

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary was read and adopted.

The following amendment to Article I, Chapter 8, of the By-Laws was adopted :

"Any Specimen belonging to the Academy and not presented under restrictions, may be loaned to Members and Correspondents, for purposes of scientific investigation, by consent of three-fourths of the Curators, and for a period not exceeding three months: any person to whom specimens may be loaned, shall first deposit with the Curators a sum, in cash, not less than fifty dollars, which they may deem necessary to ensure the safe return of the specimens; and he shall also be subject to a fine, equal in amount to one-third of the security given, for each month that the specimens may be retained beyond the time specified for their return. The specimens loaned, together with the date at which their return may be due, shall be reported to the Academy by the Curators, at the meetings for business in March, June, September and December."

#### ELECTIONS.

Mr. Percival Collins, and Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, both of Philadelphia, and Edward F. Sanderson, Esq., of New York, were elected *Members*;

And the Rev. Charles Fox, of Michigan, Philo R. Hoy, M. D., of Racine, Wisconsin; J. S. Newberry, M. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Rev. A. C. Barry, of Racine, Wisconsin, were elected *Correspondents*.

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#### October 4th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Letters were read

From Dr. R. W. Gibbes, dated Columbia, S. C., September 16, 1853, transmitting a cranium and other Indian remains.

From the New York Lyceum of Natural History, dated Sept. 27, 1853, acknowledging the receipt of the *Proceedings*, No. IX, Vol. 6.

From the Royal Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg, dated Dec. 3, 1852, acknowledging the receipt of a late number of the *Journal*, and transmitting the volumes of their *Transactions* announced this evening.

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#### October 11th.

Dr. RUSCHENBERGER in the Chair.

Major Le Conte presented a paper for publication in the *Proceedings*, entitled "Descriptions of three new species of *Arvicola*, with remarks upon other North American Rodents," which was referred to Dr. Hallowell, Dr. Leidy, and Dr. B. H. Coates.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Geological Society of Germany, dated Berlin, 10th July, 1853, accompanying volumes of their publications, and desiring those of the Academy in exchange.

Also a letter from the Secretary of the Trustees of the New York Lyceum, dated Albany, October 4th, 1853, acknowledging the receipt of No. X, Vol. 6, of *Proceedings*.